

New York

1. Control of lead poisoning

N.Y. Pub. Health Law §§ 1370 to 1376-a (McKinney 1990 and Supp. 1998).

Provides for the prohibition of sale of certain products containing LBP, the abatement of lead poisoning conditions, and the enforcement for these rules and regulations. Also provides for a lead poisoning prevention program including the screening of pregnant women and children, a registry of children with elevated blood levels and a program coordinate lead poisoning prevention, exposure reduction, and identification and treatment activities with state, federal and local agencies. Specifics of the act include:

- o creation of the New York state advisory council on lead poisoning prevention;
- o authorizes the department to promulgate rules to establish the means and timetables for screening of children and pregnant women for elevated blood levels of lead;
- o requires screening of children under 6 years of age within three months after enrollment in any pre-school, day care provider or nursery school;
- o requires that any physician or practitioner must give notice of elevated blood lead levels to the health officer of the district where the patient resides;
- o defining "paint condition conducive to lead poisoning" as any paint or surface coating containing lead in a condition accessible for ingestion or where peeling or chipping of the paint occurs or is likely to occur;
- o a prohibition on use of LBP containing more than 1/2 of 1% lead by weight on any interior surfaces or window frames or porches on any dwelling;
- o provisions regulating abatement including notification to owner/occupant in areas of high risk to discontinue use of LBP or to prescribe methods of discontinuance which may include removal of LBP;
- o prohibitions on the sale of glazed ceramic ware with excess amounts of lead.

1. Hazardous Packaging

N.Y. Env'tl. Conserv. Law §§ 37-0201 to 37-0213 (McKinney 1997).

Prohibits the use of lead over 0.01% by weight after January 1, 1994.